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FEB 1952 51-4AA

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SECURITY INFORMATION

REPORT NO.

CD NO.

DATE DISTR. 17 March 1952

NO. OF PAGES 3

NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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1. In late December 1951 two Chinese Communist marine companies were stationed on Ch'ench'ianshan (122-48, 30-44) and two on Ssuchiao (122- , 30-). These companies were equipped with mortars and machine-guns.
2. In late December there were approximately 6,000 (sic) vessels fishing in the area between Ch'ench'ianshan and Ssuchiao. Five Chinese Communist gunboats, equipped with 37 mm guns and automatic cannons, patrolled this area to protect these vessels. A 400-ton gunboat was also in the area.

3. By 25 December the 5 Military Sub-District Command in Wenchou had transferred the 3 Independent Battalion at Ch'ihch'i (120-30, 27-20) and the 6 Independent Battalion at Talung (120-30, 27-14) back to Wenchou for replacements. Defense of these areas was to be assumed by the 307 Regiment¹, units of which were disposed as follows:

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 Re. George Jackson X STAT
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- a. The 1 Battalion: headquarters at Tsaoch'ichieh (120-26, 27-28); one company at Tayu (120-36, 27-24); and the guard company at Yent'ing (支亭).
- b. The 2 Battalion: headquarters and two companies at Ch'ihch'i; one company at Nanp'ing (120-30, 27-12).
4. In early December the 6 Independent Battalion at Talung was short of men. Because there were only 13 or 14 men in each platoon, they had to be on duty three hours each night. The men were suffering from lack of sleep and most of them had tuberculosis and venereal diseases.
5. On 9 December the 5 Military Sub-District Command instructed the 6 Independent Battalion to send a battalion cadre to the 307 Regiment headquarters in P'ingyang. The mission concerned the drafting and transferring of airborne personnel.²
6. In early December a group of the demobilized personnel of the 6 Independent Battalion was sent to P'ingyang for inspection. The battalion received instructions from the 5 Military Sub-District Command to clear up its administrative and fiscal affairs.
7. About 25 December the 5 Military Sub-District Command instructed the 307 Regiment in P'ingyang and the command post in Talung to organize air-raid defenses because Nationalist planes had recently been flying low-altitude reconnaissance missions along the coast. The regiment was also instructed to take precautions against a poison-gas attack.³
8. On the night of 25 December three steamboats arrived at P'ingyang. These boats had been allocated by the 5 Military Sub-District Command to the Sea Defense Battalion of the 307 Regiment for patrol purposes.
9. In mid-December one regiment of the 21 Army had its headquarters at Hsiangshan (121-54, 29-28), one battalion stationed at Nanchuang (121-54, 29-28), and two companies at Mei Ch'i (梅溪).⁴ One hundred militiamen were stationed in Hsiangshan, and 40 or 50 in each village of the hsien. The men were poorly equipped and had simple fortifications, but they were strictly disciplined.
10. In mid-December 30,000 Communist troops in the Fenghua (121-23, 29-41) area were garrisoned in temples and village houses. These troops wore cap badges marked "81" and "82." Two-thirds of the troops were equipped with model 38 rifles, but the remainder were unarmed. Headquarters of the 21 Army⁵ and its 63 Division were at Fenghua, with troops in the Fenghua-Hsiangshan-Shihp'u (121-56, 29-15) area.
11. In late December troops of the 25 Army were seen in the Chiahsing (120-45, 30-46) area. No troops belonging to the 3 Field Army had been transferred to North Korea during the preceding six months. The 7 Army Group was secretly preparing for a new military movement.
12. In late December the 10 Military Sub-District of the Chekiang Military District was disbanded as a result of the military reorganization program. Troops previously under the command of the sub-district were integrated into one independent division to perform duties throughout Chekiang. Each hsien in the province still retained a hsien battalion or an independent battalion. Communist troops were preparing to stage a large-scale bandit suppression campaign to check airborne invaders and guerrilla activities in the coastal areas, and public security troops in Hangchow were gathering foodstuffs in preparation for a "sweeping campaign."
13. In mid-January 1952 the 184 Regiment, 62 Division, was stationed at Yuhuan (121-14, 28-08) with one battalion on Tungt'ou Island; the 185 Regiment was at Haimen; and the 186 Regiment was in the Sungmen (121-36, 28-22) area.

Fukien

14. In late December 1951 one company of the 31 Army, originally stationed in Wuhsu (118-08, 24-20), and about 30 water police of the Public Security Bureau were

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garrisoned in Ma Tsu (媽祖) in TS'AI Shih⁶-hu's (蔡食糊) residence opposite the temple.

15. After the Nationalist guerrilla raid on Chiangk'ou⁷ (117-59, 24-12) (sic) more than 100 regular army troops were transferred there from Taomei (118-07, 24-20) (sic). More than 300 men were stationed on Chiangk'ou in late December.
16. In late December three motorized junks⁸ carrying 10 men each were based in Wuhsu. These junks carried foodstuffs between Taomei and Amoy during the day and patrolled the sea at night.
17. In mid-December headquarters of the Ship Controlling Regiment of the 28 Army was moved from Nan Kang (南港), Linsen (119-17, 26-06), to Yingch'ien (119-28, 25-58).
18. After mid-December the 83 and 84 Divisions of the 28 Army gradually moved from Lienchiang (119-32, 26-12) to Foochow for regrouping. Garrison duties in the Lienchiang area were taken over by the 87 Division, 29 Army.
19. In mid-January the 86 Division, 29 Army, was stationed in Yungch'un (118-13, 25-16).
20. In mid-January headquarters of the Special Service Regiment of the Fukien 3 Military Sub-District was stationed at Chipi (吉壁), with its 1 Battalion at Tung-ch'ung (119-50, 26-34), its 2 Battalion at Chienchiang (119-46, 26-34), and its 3 Battalion at Hsiahu (下湖).
21. In late December 20,000 Chinese Communist troops⁹ were concentrated in the T'ungan (118-10, 24-44)-Mahsiang (118-14, 24-40)-Kuanch'iao (118-25, 24-49) area.
22. In late December the Chimei (118-05, 24-34)-Chiangt'ou (118-08, 24-30) area was garrisoned by the 25 Army.
23. In late December Chinchiang was garrisoned by more than 4,000 Communist troops¹⁰ of the Yun Shan Unit (雲山部隊).

1. Comment. Troops belonging to the 307 Regiment, 35 Army, were on Tungt'ou Island in early January 1952 according to other reports.
2. Comment. Presumably these troops were to serve as replacements for troops of the 307 Regiment who were picked for training and integration into airborne units.
3. Comment. reported precautions against poison-gas attacks taken by the Chinese Communists in Northeast China.
4. Comment. Possibly Hsiameich'i (121-54, 29-30) is intended.
5. Comment. According to information dated late December, the 21 Army was preparing to move to another area. Other information, dated 6 December and late December, places the headquarters of the 21 Army at Huangyen (121-15, 28-41).
6. Comment. The romanization given in the original report was Liang.
7. Comment. Other information available to this office reported that units of the Fukien Anti-Communist National Salvation Army raided Chiangk'ou peninsula on 17 October.
8. Comment. These junks possibly belong to the Ship Controlling Regiment of the 31 Army.
9. Comment. These troops possibly belong to the 31 Army.
10. Comment. These troops possibly belong to the 29 Army.

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